

REGULAR COURSE.

THE NORMAL REVIEW SYSTEM

5

of

Writing.

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BY
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N. J. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

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POSITION AT THE DESK.

The important thing to be sought in the position at the desk is that the fore-arm should rest naturally on the desk. This is necessary. It may be accomplished either by the Front Position as in Fig. 3, or by the Side Position as in Fig. 2. In crowded class-rooms the latter position is to be preferred, as taking less room at the desk. In each position sit upright, close to the desk, yet not leaning against it, both feet resting squarely on the floor, the left hand firmly holding the paper.

MOVEMENTS.

In writing, the following MOVEMENTS are recognized:—

THE WHOLE-ARM; consisting of the independent motion of the whole arm from the shoulder, and used for making large capitals, for bold, free strokes, and for writing where no rest for hand or arm is possible.

THE FORE-ARM, or MUSCULAR; consisting of the free back-and-forward motion of the flesh of the fore-arm, and used for carrying the hand across the paper, and in making both capitals and small letters.

THE FINGER; consisting simply of the motion of the first and second fingers and thumb, and used to aid in the formation of the small letters, but not to be recommended for exclusive use.

The combination of the fore-arm and finger movements is the practical movement for the pupil. It follows naturally from teaching the fore-arm or muscular movement.

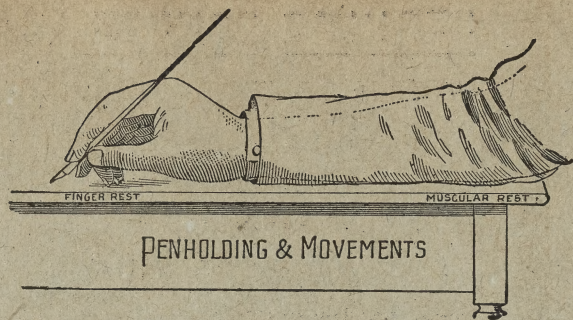


Fig. 1.



SIDE POSITION.
Fig. 2.

FRONT POSITION.
Fig. 3.

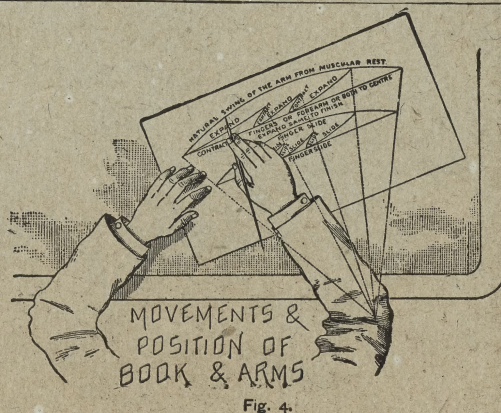


Fig. 4.

PENHOLDING.

The pen should be held lightly in the position indicated in Fig. 1.

The fingers and thumb should be slightly bent, the first finger on top of holder about one inch from point of pen, the end of thumb on holder opposite first joint of second finger. The second finger should drop a little to right of holder, so that the holder will pass opposite root of finger-nail. Rest upon nails of third and fourth fingers, and separate these fingers from the others at first joint of second finger. Do not rest upon the wrist or side of the hand. The holder should point over the right shoulder, both points of the pen touching equally the paper.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHER.

Correct movement, position, and penholding are better taught by example than by rule.

The simplest exercises should be constantly practiced from the first. Correct methods should be observed not alone during the *writing* period, but should be carried into *every branch* of the school work. Carelessness in form or position in an arithmetic or language exercise will undo much of the good derived from the careful teaching of the writing lesson. Require in *all work* neatness, correct form, correct penholding, and correct position.

Insist that pupils write *across the page*, and not in columns down the page.

Be *definite* in your instruction. Indefinite instruction produces indefinite results.

The price of success in teaching writing is *enthusiasm* and *work*, on the part of both teacher and pupil.

THE BUILDERS.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

(Let the pupil copy the above, arranging as on page 8.)

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best,
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Longfellow.

2.76

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Presidents and Parties.
The first president of the United

States was George Washington. He was
a Federalist, as, also, was Adams.

Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were
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party. and John Quincy Adams by the
National-Republican party.

Jackson and Van Buren were Democrats;
Harrison and Tyler, Whigs; Polk, a Democrat;

Taylor and Fillmore, Whigs; and Pierce and
Buchanan, Democrats.

Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur were Republicans, and Cleveland, a Democrat.

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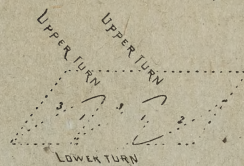
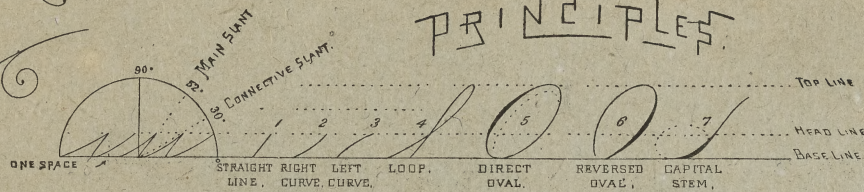
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THE NORMAL REVIEW

A KEY TO PRINCIPLES

SYSTEM OF WRITING



ROUND HAND.
EXTREME.

NORMAL.
HAPPY MEDIUM.

ANGULAR.
EXTREME.

SHORT LETTERS.

v u w m n v r o e a a n s s

LOOP OR EXTENDED LETTERS.

l b h k j y g g g z 3 f f f

SEMI-EXTENDED LETTERS.

t t t d d p p q

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 \$ 1/2 2/3 3/4 5/6 7/8 9/10

DIRECT OVAL

O C D A E

CAPITALS

REVERSED OVAL

n m x w l q v u y j

CAPITAL STEM

K K L L L T T P R O

THE NORMAL REVIEW SYSTEM OF WRITING.

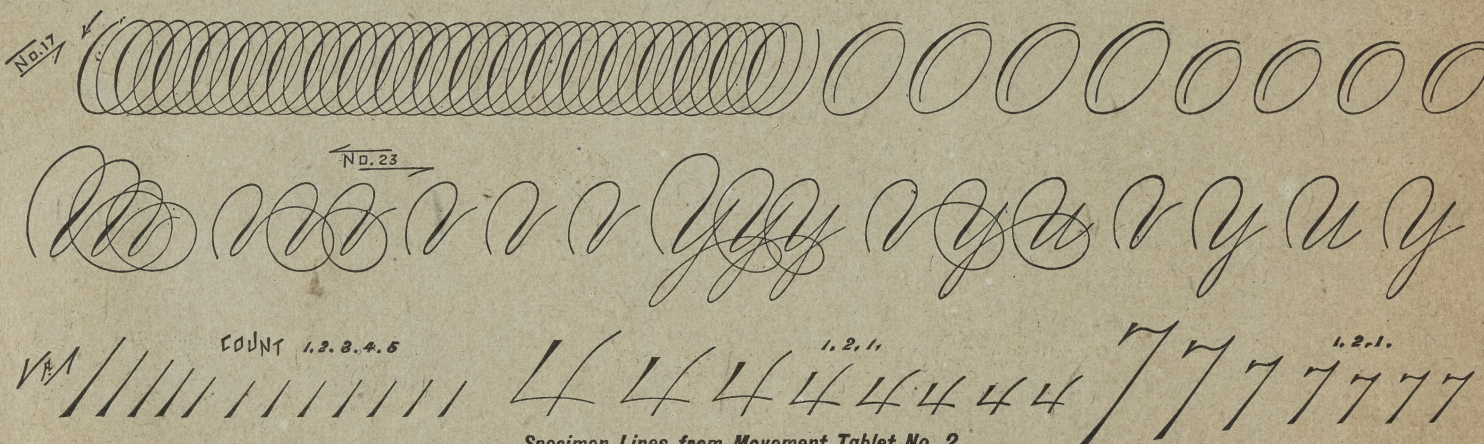
Regular Course, 6 numbers; Short Course, 4 numbers; Tracing Course, 2 numbers; Movement Course, 2 numbers; Business Forms, 1 number.

THE NORMAL REVIEW SYSTEM OF WRITING.

PROGRESSIVE, PRACTICAL, EDUCATIONAL.

This system is the outgrowth of long special experience in teaching *Writing*, combined with large practical experience in *Schoolroom Work*. It embodies a method of presenting the subject entirely *new* in the teaching of penmanship. It is the only system yet published which

recognizes that fundamental principle of all successful teaching—constant and systematic *Review*. It is the only system which gives due prominence to the *Capital Letters*, containing fully double the number found in other systems. It is the only system which gives due prominence to the figures of the *Arabic Notation*. It is the only system which gives special attention to statements of *Historical* and *Scientific Facts*. It is the only system which properly develops the writing of *Full Pages* of connected sentences.



Specimen Lines from Movement Tablet No. 2.

REGULAR COURSE.

No. 1. Contains a graded presentation of the small letters, singly and in words, together with the figures of the Arabic notation, and the common signs and abbreviations.—**No. 2.** Contains in addition, capital letters, proper names, and short phrases and sentences.—**No. 3.** Repeats the capital letters and gives longer sentences.—**No. 4.** Contains in full-line copies important dates, and statements of events in American history.—**No. 4½.** Contains in three-line copies important extracts from the Constitution of the United States; also a review of all the capital letters.—**No. 5.** Contains a list of the Presidents of the United States with the names of their respective political parties, and a

selection from Longfellow's poem, "The Builders," skilfully worked into copies, the object being to develop the writing of full pages of connected sentences.

SHORT COURSE.

No. 1. Contains, together with the figures of the Arabic notation, all the small letters, singly and in words.—**No. 2.** Contains full pages of graded examples in Addition and Subtraction, all the capital letters, together with many Christian and geographical names.—**No. 3.** Contains full pages of graded examples in Multiplication and Division, a repetition of capital letters, together with common abbreviations and short sentences.—**No. 4.** Contains full pages reviewing the fundamental rules of arithmetic; also full line sentences—each a simple statement of an important scientific fact.

In **Nos. 2** and **3**, each copy is preceded by several full line exercises on the capital and small letters.

TRACING COURSE.

Nos. 1 and **2** are identical with **Nos. 1** and **2** of the Short Course, it being intended that these should be used as a preparation for the latter books.

MOVEMENT COURSE.

Nos. 1 and **2** contain free movement exercises entering into the formation of all the capitals, small letters, figures, etc.

BUSINESS FORMS.

This book contains all the principal forms used in business.